JAN 19 2007

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO RENEWABLE ENERGY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

- 1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that biofuel production
- 2 can occur through harvesting waste, agricultural, and grease
- 3 products, among others. Biofuel can also be produced by using
- 4 land to grow crops, which consume water and fossil fuel in the
- 5 production.
- 6 RWE npower, a leading German utility, recently abandoned
- 7 plans to convert a British power station to the world's first
- 8 utility generator to be run on palm oil. The decision came
- 9 after RWE npower was unable to secure sufficient biodiesel
- 10 without risking damage to tropical rainforests. The move
- 11 highlights the mounting alarm over the scramble by Indonesia,
- 12 Malaysia, and Brazil, which are destroying their rainforests to
- 13 grow palm oil using unsustainable monocropping methods.
- 14 The Wall Street Journal (December 5, 2006) reported that
- 15 "As fires burn deep into the dry peat soil beneath Indonesia's
- 16 forests, centuries of carbon trapped in the biomass are released
- 17 into the atmosphere. A study presented last month at a United

S.B. NO. 1076

- 1 Nations Climate Change Conference in Nairobi showed that
- 2 Indonesia is the world's third-biggest carbon emitter behind the
- 3 United States and China, when emissions from fires and other
- 4 factors are considered."
- 5 In 2004, the legislature determined that both biofuels and
- 6 hydrogen could be produced in part with fossil fuels, and that
- 7 part should not count towards renewable energy goals. The
- 8 legislature further found that where biofuels, hydrogen, or fuel
- 9 cell fuels are produced by a combination of renewable and
- 10 nonrenewable means, the proportion attributable to the renewable
- 11 means shall be credited as renewable energy.
- 12 The purpose of this Act is to amend the definition of
- 13 renewable energy to remove the fossil fuel quotient from
- 14 renewable energy in determining the amount of energy that counts
- 15 as renewable energy.
- 16 SECTION 2. Section 269-91, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 17 amended by amending the definition of "renewable energy" to read
- 18 as follows:
- 19 "Renewable energy" means energy [generated or produced
- 20 utilizing the following sources:
- 21 (1) Wind;
- 22 (2) The sun;

2007-0829 SB SMA.doc

S.B. NO. 1076

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         (3) Falling water;
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         (4) Biogas, including landfill and sewage based digester
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              gas;
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        (5) Geothermal;
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        (6) Ocean water, currents and waves;
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         (7) Biomass, including biomass crops, agricultural and
              animal residues and wastes, and municipal solid waste;
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8
        (8) Biofuels; and
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         (9) Hydrogen produced from renewable energy sources.]
    produced using a technology that relies on a resource that is
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    being consumed at a harvest rate at or below its natural
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    regeneration rate. Where life cycle analysis or cradle to grave
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    analysis is available, renewable energy refers to the energy
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    content of the final product, minus the energy content of the
    fossil fuel used at each step in the life cycle used to create
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    the fuel and to dispose of the waste products. The term
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17
    "renewable energy" also includes energy displacement using
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    technology that relies on a resource that is being consumed at a
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    harvest rate at or below its natural regeneration rate.
20
    Biofuels grown through the destruction of rainforests shall not
    count as renewable energy."
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- 1 SECTION 3. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
- 2 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
- 3 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

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INTRODUCED BY

Report Title:

Renewable Energy;

Description:

Amends the definition of renewable energy to remove the fossil fuel quotient from renewable energy in determining the amount of energy that counts as renewable energy.